

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds;
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today—
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forever dream;

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam a-igh—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drama best as hearts beat and fliers thrilly pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Labor to Show War Stand.

British labor's attitude toward war and peace will be the chief subjects of discussion at the seventeenth annual conference of the British labor party, beginning January 23.

Among the resolutions to be submitted is one by the British socialist party, which says in effect that labor's participation in the government has not resulted in any tangible benefits to the mass of the people.

Other resolutions to be submitted criticize the government's handling of food supplies and urge as a remedy that distribution be made on a family basis "of share and share alike."

Perhaps the most revolutionary of the resolutions is one which calls upon the government "to impose at once a levy of 25 per cent on the whole capital wealth of the country, to be levied on all persons in possession of more than £1,000 (\$5,000) to be followed by further levies for the purpose of extinguishing the national debt and compelling the rich classes to repay to the nation the wealth which they have acquired, not in return for service rendered, but as the result of an unjust and vicious economic system."

Ask Only for Square Deal.

"Chicago shipbuilders are not slackers. They are willing to work overtime, night time, or any time to help win the war in the nation's shipbuilding activity. They are willing to leave it to the government to see that they finally get a square deal."

That was the announcement of W. E. Brennan, general organizer for the International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, the members of which returned to work, after having walked out from the plants of the Chicago Shipbuilding company in South Chicago. The men demanded a half holiday on Saturday during May, June, July and August.

Despite the fact that the workers are back on the job, they still complain that the yard managers have not fulfilled their promises regarding overtime and half holidays, as prescribed by the federal wage adjustment board about a month ago.

Use of Perishable Foods To Be Urged.

Washington.—A campaign to encourage more extensive use of perishable foods throughout the country has been launched by the Food Administration through the various state food administrations. Varying conditions and irregular distribution of crops, said a letter to the state administrators from Administrator Hoover, made public, makes it impracticable to conduct a national campaign, but the local administrators are expected to follow local conditions in urging their communities to use all perishables to the fullest extent.



1—American infantrymen in France entraining to take their places at the fighting front. 2—Survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole, one of the victims of the submarine that raided American waters. 3—Airplane photograph of a French hospital on the Aisne near Soissons, showing its Red Crosses clearly on the roofs and the ground.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Submarine Raid in Our Waters Fails to Terrorize American Nation.

WAR SPIRIT IS STIMULATED

Splendid Work of Yankee Troops in Halting Hun Drive at the Marne—
Enemy's Losses are Appalling—
Renewal of Offensive is Expected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's utter inability to understand the spirit of the nations that oppose her was never better shown than in the raids made on American shipping in American waters by submarines. Their purpose could only be to terrorize the United States and thus check the flow of men and munitions to France. Their result, if Germany but knew it, could only be to inspire the nation to continue the sending of its armies across with uninterrupted speed and in every other way to do what is necessary to win the war. The net loss to America is the sinking of a dozen sailing vessels and two or three steamships; the net gain is a renewed determination to whip the Hun, and a large increase in the number of enlistments for the navy.

Germany attempted to terrorize England by Zeppelin raids on London, and the Englishmen merely turned out their lights and rushed by thousands to the recruiting offices. She tried to terrorize France by bombarding Paris with the "miracle gun," and the Frenchmen gritted their teeth and swore to fight to the finish. Now she has tried to intimidate the Americans, and again she has failed miserably. In truth, the German policy of frightfulness has been a failure everywhere and from the beginning. Even mutilated and ravished Belgium still stands unafraid and steadfast to the cause of decency and righteousness.

The appearance of the submarine or submarines—their number is not known—off the New Jersey coast naturally revived the talk of the existence of U-boat bases on the Mexican coast. This is officially discredited by our navy department, though there is little doubt that Carranza and his crew would so assist Germany if they could. Their behavior and known predilections are not such as to delude anyone into belief in their neutrality. However, there was evidence that the raiding submarines had come direct from Germany, and as they have been out some time, they probably will soon return.

New York city indulged itself in a small scare over the chance that it might be bombed by an airplane carried by the U-boats. There was little danger of this, for a plane would take up too much space on the submarine, and moreover after a raid would be compelled to return to the vessel, thus revealing its location to the naval craft that have been swarming the Atlantic coast waters looking for it. The submarine is driven by Diesel engines that give it a wide radius, and carries guns with which it might shell coast cities.

Probably there will be more of these raids in the near future, but they must be accepted as incidents of the great war in which we are engaged—really small incidents that can have no influence on the outcome of the struggle. Some of them are likely to be directed against our troop transports, but this need cause little alarm because of the perfection of the convoy system. To guard the coast against attacks Secretary Baker has asked congress for \$16,000,000 for establishing balloon and seaplane stations, thirteen on the Atlantic and three on the gulf.

Over in France the Kaiser's third pretensions drive of the year came to a halt, at least for the time being, at the Marne, the Ourcq valley and the Oise. Early in the week several attempts to cross the Marne were repulsed with severe losses. In these actions American machine gunners supported by French infantry took a prom-

inent part and won the warm praise of the French and British by their gallantry and valor as well as by their excellent marksmanship. The Americans were called on to hold a bridge head near Chateau Thierry immediately on their arrival after thirty hours on the road in motortrucks. They took up their positions quickly and slaughtered the Huns who tried to cross. Under cover of this fire Yankee engineers successfully dynamited the bridges, and the machine gunners have since held the south bank and repulsed all attempts of the Germans to build new bridges. It is reported the Americans killed about 1,000 Germans at the bridge head, having themselves only one man killed and a few wounded.

In the Neuilly wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the American infantry had their chance, and three times they drove back desperate attacks of the Huns, their rifle fire being deadly. On the third assault they met the Germans in the open and put them to rout with the bayonet.

In what may be called their own sector, in the Lunerville region, the Americans carried out some highly successful operations.

The allies frankly admit that they are counting on the United States troops to save the day, and the tests to which the Yankees have been submitted show the trust of the British and French is not misplaced.

Failing to make further progress southward, the Germans turned the main force of their attacks on the western front of their salient, between the Aisne and the Marne. Here they found any advance still more difficult, and indeed at many points they were driven back some distance by the impetuous attacks of General Poch's troops. In that region the dense forests of Villiers-Cotterets and Neuilly offer the best of defensive positions for the allies, enabling them to move and concentrate their forces unseen by the enemy aviators. The allied artillery, too, has been brought up with remarkable speed and is pouring a devastating fire into the Germans from well selected positions day and night. Along the line from the Marne northeastward to Reims the allied line was holding strongly, and the ancient cathedral city was still, rather unexpectedly, in the possession of the British.

The Germans made no claims to definite advances during the week, and their losses were growing so appalling that government officials in Berlin felt it necessary to speak of them apologetically, asking the people to consider the magnitude of the operations and of the stake.

Toward the end of the week there were signs that Von Hindenburg was preparing for a renewal of the drive on another part of the line, possibly in the Amiens sector, but the allied military authorities expressed satisfaction with the situation and confidence in their ability to meet any new attacks.

The German press was almost a unit last week in its calls for a peace offensive, but the papers and the factions they represent were as far apart as ever on the question of what Germany should state as her peace aims. The radical press still insists on the no annexation and no indemnity program, while the organs of the pan-German party blatantly insist that the central powers are now in a position to make demands and to enforce them, and that though Germany entered the war in 1914 with no predatory purposes, it is now entitled to take what it desires to make up for its losses and to insure its future safety.

There is no longer any pretensions on Germany's part of treating the Russian provinces as any other than conquered territory, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk being now ignored. Neither is there any evidence that Germany is getting any benefit from those lands, for the food question is still driving the civilian population to distraction; and in Austria-Hungary the situation is far worse.

Greater Russia is actually starving, for the soviet government can procure no more food from the Ukraine, and in the Kuban and Don regions there are counter-revolutionary bands that keep things in a turmoil. The counter-revolution plot, the government says, spreads throughout the country and in consequence Moscow has been declared in a state of siege. It is reported the American govern-

ment is contemplating the extending of assistance to Russia in the way of assembling food supplies in Siberia and distributing them in European Russia.

In equally parlous state is Turkey, where famine is widespread and many of the poorest people are subsisting on chestnuts and pumpkin seeds. In some districts the troops have destroyed the crops though they themselves are on mighty short rations. Only the officers are well fed. With these food conditions, the steady advance of the British in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the growing strength of the Arab forces, there are evidences of the approaching break up of the Turkish empire. It has got nothing yet for all its efforts except certain oil districts ceded by Russia under compulsion, and the possession of these is threatened by the northward movements of the British expeditions.

The Italians kept on hitting hard at the Austro-Hungarian forces along the Piave line, and they heard undisturbed of the massing of thirty enemy divisions at three points on that front for a resumption of the drive toward the plains. The Italian army is now in better condition than ever before and, with the help of the Americans, British and French, can be relied on to stop the expected offensive.

The supreme war conference of the allies at Versailles expressed its complete confidence in the ultimate defeat of the central powers and declared the allied people are "resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin." The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed on the creation of a united independent Polish state with free access to the sea as one of the conditions of a just peace, and adhered to the declaration of Secretary Lansing expressing sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugos-Slavs. This means, if it means anything, that Emperor Charles has lost his last chance to retain his empire entire by breaking away from Germany. It foretells the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary when peace is made, if not at an earlier date.

In the United States the U-boat raid served to impress the people with the pressing need of the conservation of wheat and sugar, especially. The former must be sent across the ocean in increasing quantities as our forces there grow rapidly greater; and sugar cannot be bought from Cuba because we must use all available shipping for the transportation of troops and munitions to Europe.

The fuel administration devoted its energies last week to urging the people to order their next winter's supplies of coal at once. There has been widespread complaint that the retailers cannot fill orders, but Doctor Garfield says that orders now, whether or not they are filled soon, will do much to stimulate production. There is plenty of coal if only it can be got out of the ground and if the railroad administration will find some way of supplying enough cars. The shortage of cars really is at the bottom of the whole trouble and will be to blame if the predicted coal famine materializes next winter.

The senate's attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine by means of an amendment to the emergency agricultural bill was blocked by the administration last week. Food Administrator Hoover opposed it because he believed it would put the nation on a "whisky, brandy and gin" basis with attendant evils far outweighing the small food savings that would result. President Wilson had told Senator Sheppard he would not forbid the use of foodstuffs in beer and wine unless Mr. Hoover regarded such a step necessary. The senate therefore receded from its position.

The week saw the registering of about a million young Americans who have become twenty-one years of age since last spring; and this registration probably will be repeated about once in three months. Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the governors of all the states except Arizona orders for the mobilization of 200,000 more registrants between June 24 and 28, and 40,000 negroes were called from twenty states.

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The Ship of State



By Wilbur D Nesbit

Author of "Your Flag and My Flag"

"Thou too sail on, O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great."

Proud before her sister ships she sails the seas of time;
Out, far out, upon the deep, all stately and sublime—
What of fearsome whisperings and what of doubting eyes?
She has stoutly held her course beneath the blackest skies,
She has fought the billows off and she has dared the gales
When her sister ships have drifted back with tattered sails.

The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on!
Straight she goes and great she goes—her sister ships a-trailing on—
Riding out the bitter storms all steady, stanch and straight—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

Other ships go wallowing uncertain to and fro,
Staggering and wavering against the winds they go;
Other ships go craftily in fear of warring fleets—
Proud before her sister ships she sails with straining sheets;
Out the course and on the course with compass pointing true,
She has tossed aside the bleakest winds that ever blew.

The old ship, the bold ship! Full seasoned is each rib of her;
Honest thread and trusty seam from spinnaker to jib of her;
Ready for the storm or calm, all comely and sedate—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

Sail before your sister ships the course that you must make!
Let them waste their whisperings of wonder in your wake!
We who sail aboard of you, full well we know your strength,
Know how sure you breast the waves that lurch along your length,
Know the times that you have met the shiver and the shock,
Racing in your royal rush by hidden reef and rock!

The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on;
Great she goes and straight she goes, her sister ships a-trailing on,
Following and wallowing within her wake they wait—
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

Now Is the Time!

You know the European war has temporarily stopped the flow of foreign goods to this shore. Now is the time to learn to use "Made In America" articles.

You don't have to buy anything made outside of the United States. This country produces what you want—or it soon will. When you buy at home you keep your money at home and not in the coffers of the European markets.